

LIVING FLAGS FOR MR. TAFT

CHILDREN AT PORTLAND DE-LIGHT PRESIDENT.

His Little Ones Repeat Their Exhibitions—His Talking Tour Is Ended and He Starts in for a Season of Pleasure—Visits His Father's Sick Friend

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 2.—President Taft began the last junketing part of his trip here to-day. Up to his Seattle stop the President had been doing nothing but had over set speeches and worrying about the way the country was to receive his declarations on the tariff, the Sherman anti-trust act and many important Administration policies. With his arrival in Portland he left all troubles of that sort behind. He has had his say on all the subjects that were in his mind when he started out and he intends now to let his words sink in, having as much fun in the meantime as he can.

"I feel," he said to-day, "that the hardest part of my trip is over." Of course there will be plenty of speaking required of Mr. Taft in every city that he visits. They insisted on three speeches in Portland to-day, but his speeches will be only repetitions of what he has already said, and more often pleasant "jollies," about big apples, plump babies, pretty women, beautiful scenery and the remarkable industry of all the people.

In the last six weeks of his tour the President will find many more opportunities for pleasure than he has had in the first two. He will spend two or three days in the Yosemite Valley, a day at the Grand Canyon in Arizona, four days on his brother's ranch in Texas, four days on a steamboat run down the Mississippi River and a few days on the Augusta, Ga., golf links.

Portland did all that she could to give the President a good start on the more pleasurable part of his trip. The city welcomed him with a fluttering street demonstration, treated him to the most inspiring spectacle he has seen on his trip, toasted him at luncheon and turned him loose to roam for the entire afternoon over the Country Club's golf links. It was Mr. Taft's third game of golf in two days, which is a little better record than he made at Beverly sometimes.

Just to remind the President, however, that he is still on a speakingmaking tour, Portland insisted on an address in the armory in the evening. It was delivered before an audience that was just as enthusiastic as were the crowds which greeted the President on the streets earlier in the day.

A gathering of 21,000 school children on the picturesque Multnomah Athletic Club field afforded a spectacle that the President will never forget. Chicago's demonstration by the school children was inspiring, but for effect it did not compare with Portland's. The great athletic field was packed with boys and girls. Every school in the city had emptied its pupils into the enclosure and the only spot of bare ground visible in the broad field of color was a winding roadway that had been left for the President's automobile. On one side of the field was a big grand stand and in this 4,000 boys and girls, dressed in red, white and blue, rose tier upon tier.

The President's machine entered the grounds on the crest of a hill which looked down on the thousands of young Americans. At the sight of Mr. Taft the big field and the grand stand became alive with fluttering flags and handkerchiefs, and a shrill shout went up that echoed and reached from the cliffs behind the city.

The President ordered his machine to stop and stood for a moment, looking down on the demonstration, which continued until the President's machine had stopped at a platform just in front of the grand stand. Mounting the sole purpose of breaking up the Tacoma people's demonstration, the President turned to face the 4,000 red, white and blue boys and girls. He was astonished to find only vacant seats staring at him, except for 200 girls who were in the white and blue uniforms of the Tacoma High School. The letters ran the width of the grand stand and the name covered its entire length.

The President started to applaud, but at a signal the beautiful white "Taft" dropped from the top of the grand stand and was transformed into an immense American flag. The President has seen several "living flags" on his trip, but none so big as this one. Speaking of a motion of the director's hand brought a fluttering of red, white and blue banners, which were waved in the waving of a great American flag in a sleepy breeze.

Mr. Taft had hardly paid his earnest tribute to this formation when the living flag suddenly changed to one of red and then to one of white. This transformation also came from the hands of the director. A motion of the director's hand brought a fluttering of red, white and blue banners, which were waved in the waving of a great American flag in a sleepy breeze.

The President was so pleased with the exhibition that he had to be coaxed several times. Finally a little girl with a bouquet of roses so big that they dragged on the ground climbed the platform and handed the flowers to the President, said:

"The 21,000 public school children of Portland present roses to you. They were grown out of the soil of the land is the rose city. We are proud of our roses, proud of our city and proud of our President."

"Thank you, my child; these are very beautiful," said the President, and then he assured the school children of Portland that he had a great respect and admiration for the character of the man who had given him the roses. Speaking of Mr. Williams, you consider him your grand old man, and well you may. He was a great friend of my father and has honored me with friendship and respect and it gave me intense pleasure to find that his condition, while serious, was not such as to prevent his calling on me and finding him in that frame of mind that indicates that he will get well."

At this luncheon the President cheered the hearts of Portland by assuring them that their military station would not be moved to Seattle as has been suggested. The President had a word to say in this connection about the army and navy.

"I always like to testify," said he, "to the character of the men who are employed in what he did in the Philippines. People who were not there don't know. I do. I am not quite sure that we appreciate the excellence not only of the officers but the rank and file of the army that we had. The army is called in after the navy makes the clean stand play to clean up, and the cleaning is rather the more difficult part."

GOSSIP OF WALL STREET.

Operations on the Stock Exchange yesterday were conducted in a very cautious manner, traders being very uncertain as to what they should expect from the forthcoming back statements. The most pessimistic predictions were made, and the entire market was in a state of uncertainty.

American Sugar Refining is perhaps the typical instance of a thoroughly muddled corporation so that the results of a stockholders' investigation, brought to determine whether or not there was any element of truth in charges frequently brought against this enterprise, may also be taken as a probable revealing the typical condition of the long list of "trucks exposed."

The immediate reaction of the market was an article appearing in a monthly magazine. In this article it was asserted that the company has charged off some \$7,000,000 in the books with no explanation. The investigators found that the muckraker had mistaken the word "losses" for "loans" in some accountants' handwriting and otherwise secured unwary of the credit of the ledger from the debit. Incidentally it was also found that all investments are conservatively valued; that the book value of the company's plants has been heavily scaled down, and that beyond the total valuation of \$30,000,000 the company has no debts or liabilities of any kind. The average stockholder, moreover, is fifty years old, and the company's management is a muckraking "exposure" recalls very forcibly the famous remark of a civil war humorist that "it's a darn sight better not to know so much than to know so much that ain't so."

There is a recurring cycle of market stories any one of which may very soon contain elements of truth but which by reason of constant repetition have come to be a source of great weariness to the average Wall Street man. This week most of them have been "muckraking" stories. One of the latest is a story of the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville; the two principal copper producers have reached some kind of an agreement and the formation of a new combine is well under way. Corn products are going into candy making, and the curb market is going to move over to the exchange floor. This is a story of the last of August and by rights had no business showing up again until December at least, but the sale of a Produce Exchange seat at an advance of \$50 probably encouraged it.

So far the upward movement in Atchison has been accomplished without a renewal of the story that Pennsylvania is about to take it over, but with the advent of this story the company volume to "Twice Told Tales" will be ready for publication in uniform binding.

An illuminating passage occurs in the weekly review of a leading firm that deals with the causes for the tremendously increased demand for pig iron as these causes are viewed from the merchant's standpoint. The country is "waking up to the fact," says this letter, "that we shall have to make up for two years of inactivity. The volume of business that will have to be done to repair and replace the machinery and equipment that would alone give encouragement for a big business in 1910. When one adds to this the increase in population and consuming capacity that have taken place in the country, with its natural inevitable growth, it is difficult to be conservative in predictions of the possibilities for 1910 and 1911."

To manufacturers and bankers alike, who had in mind these conditions affecting the price of the steel industry's base material, the increase in the average price of pig iron over the last few months, while it gave some indication of having run away from the market, a computation made yesterday by a Pittsburgh statistician shows that the average price of pig iron for the month of September was \$18.50, an advance over the month previous of \$1.20 and a total increase of \$3.75 since May, the low month for the year.

It is seldom that opinions regarding the present market, as expressed by those most intimately in touch with its movements, show more divergence than those put forth by the various brokers' houses in the close of the week. One house considers that the market will show a higher trend, but expresses the belief that there is money on the part of the market makers to consider the upward movement "by no means over," while still a third comes out with the unqualified assertion that "the market has only begun its most important advance since others have advised their clients to buy now without waiting for any recession; that purchases should be centered on the laggers; or that while the logical trend is toward lower prices, there may be at work, as in the past, operating to maintain the present level. Virtually there is but one point on which substantial agreement is manifested, namely, that the present market is largely professional and that the outsider would do well to exercise extreme caution in his commitments."

Wheat, its movements and its price range, plays such an important part not only in our internal economic relations but in the determination of our international trade balance as well that the position of the staple at harvesting time is always the subject of great scrutiny, and added concern now attaches to this matter by reason of the totally illogical situation of wheat in this country as compared with that in other principal wheat growing territories. Under such circumstances the position taken in this country by such influential organizations as the Society of Equity, with its slogan of dollar wheat at the farm, will not probably be found untenable without the intervention of some factor which had not as yet entered into the calculations.

Transfer books of stocks and bonds of the city of New York are closed from September 30 to November 1, and the interest on interest accounts due on the latter date. Notice was posted yesterday on the New York Stock Exchange to the effect that the "change will not open Discoverer's Day," Tuesday, October 12.

Among the new memberships posted for transfer on the New York Stock Exchange that of Parley L. Freeman, member of the firm of Freeman, Rollins & Co., was called a month ago. Paulding Foidick is the man to whom the transfer is to be made. Freeman's Carbon has increased its capital from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000, and is now a public company.

Books closed on October 3 and open will pay 1 per cent. Mackinac and Marquette grant bonds for the six months ended September 30 last. Interest is payable on October 11. Books close October 5 and interest on these bonds, due October 1, 1909, or April, 1909.

Thieves Endanger Jersey Commuters. BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Oct. 2.—Detectives of the Lackawanna Railroad are looking for the thieves who endangered the lives of thousands of commuters on the Montclair branch by stealing the looks from switches all along the road from Roseland avenue to Montclair. With the looks gone there was great danger that some switch would open and wreck a train.

The President's father, Mr. William Taft, is now in the hospital, and he is expected to recover. The President's mother, Mrs. William Taft, is also in the hospital, and she is expected to recover. The President's sister, Miss Helen Taft, is also in the hospital, and she is expected to recover.

The President's brother, Mr. Charles Taft, is also in the hospital, and he is expected to recover. The President's sister-in-law, Mrs. Charles Taft, is also in the hospital, and she is expected to recover. The President's nephew, Mr. William Taft, is also in the hospital, and he is expected to recover.

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FIRST AID IN COAL MINES

Competitions for Red Cross medals at Wilkes-Barre. Teams of six companies participate, representing 30,000 employees—Miss Mabel Boardman, National Chairman, Sec Tests and Gives Cup.

Wilkes-Barre, Oct. 2.—First aid teams of six coal companies, representing 30,000 employees, competed to-day for the prizes offered by the American National Red Cross Society and under the direction of officers of the Medical Corps of the United States Army, who acted as judges. These officers will make reports to the Secretary of War upon the efficiency of these first aid men trained by the anthracite coal companies and who are available in case of war to be placed in the field as a trained army of first aid workers.

There are now some 5,000 of these in the anthracite coal region and the number is steadily increasing as the coal companies extend the limits of the first aid instruction at the various collieries.

The competitive tests to-day were for a silver loving cup presented by Mrs. Muckle of Philadelphia, wife of Capt. John Muckle, who is the head of the State division of the Red Cross Society, and for twenty-five dollars, which will be made the United States mint, offered by the Red Cross Society to the team making the best records. Miss Mabel Boardman, chairman of the national executive committee of the Red Cross, witnessed the competition and presented the silver cup to the teams.

The Medical Corps of the Army was represented by Major Charles Lynch, Major Charles R. Reynolds and Capt. Howard H. Bailey. These officers were sent here by the Secretary of War upon application of Dr. M. J. Shields of Scranton, who is the chief instructor of the Erie Coal Company in the first aid work and now is at the head of a corps of first aid workers numbering 300.

Last year Dr. Shields called the attention of Gen. Luke Wright, Secretary of War, to the importance of the work being done by the coal companies and the value that the men they are training in first aid work might be to the nation in case of war. Gen. Wright sent three Medical Corps officers here to observe the work. The officers here this year decided to continue this supervision and hear reports of the officers upon the development of first aid methods. They will report any features which may impress them as worthy of adoption in the first aid work of the Regular Army.

There were four tests or competitive events to-day, by the army officers and the Red Cross officials and the competing teams directed to treat them according to general directions. The officers watched closely the manner in which the injuries were dressed and the patients carried, and late this afternoon made their awards. The first test was a case of a man who had been injured by a falling rock, being determined upon a percentage of efficiency basis.

The second test was a case of a man who had been injured by a falling rock, being determined upon a percentage of efficiency basis. The third test was a case of a man who had been injured by a falling rock, being determined upon a percentage of efficiency basis. The fourth test was a case of a man who had been injured by a falling rock, being determined upon a percentage of efficiency basis.

The competition was at Valley View Park near here, where sections of mines had been built in close imitation of the real conditions under ground. Despite the fact that the weather was very cold there were several hundred spectators present to witness the competitions.

There was first a demonstration of two accidents by the South Pittston fire engine. A supposed explosion of gas occurred, followed by a fall of roof under which the men were trapped. One man was injured and was carried to the hospital. The second accident was a case of a man who had been injured by a falling rock, being determined upon a percentage of efficiency basis.

Another demonstration showed the remarkable efficiency of a team composed of boys from the Collieries of Col. Arthur Brown as captain. This team treated mine workers having both legs broken by the South Pittston fire engine. The team was very efficient and the patients were carried to the hospital.

The third event, for two men of a team, was the dressing of a badly torn wound of the finger and palm of the right hand, due to an explosion from the South Pittston fire engine. The team was very efficient and the patient was carried to the hospital.

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PENNSYLVANIA R. R. FARM.

Starts an Experiment Station to Improve Conditions on the Peninsula. The Pennsylvania Railroad has just purchased a farm of fifty acres at Bacon, Del., on the Delaware Railroad, for an experimental station for the benefit of the farmers of the Maryland, Delaware and Virginia peninsula and with a view of exploiting the agricultural advantages of that region.

The fall of 1908 James McCrea, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, made a trip of three days over the railroad lines on the Delaware, Maryland and Virginia peninsula. He saw thousands of acres of this section—one of the richest agricultural districts in the world—idle, with the adjoining farms flourishing, and the products of the latter in great demand in the large markets of the middle and Eastern States.

Having knowledge of the success attained by the Long Island Railroad with its two experimental farms, Mr. McCrea suggested that a committee look into the matter of establishing an experimental farm on the peninsula, a practical demonstration of the agricultural possibilities of the land on the peninsula. The committee's report was favorable and the railroad has just closed the deal.

According to the last census there are 9,016,800 acres of land on the peninsula, of which 2,068,299 acres are under cultivation. Under the new management of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to secure additional farmers to cultivate the 1,858,501 acres of idle land is one of the first objects for which the Pennsylvania Railroad is undertaking the operation of an experimental farm. The cooperation of the farmers of the peninsula is already assured and the State agricultural colleges, agricultural boards and horticultural societies are enthusiastic supporters of the project.

The railroad has appointed as superintendent H. S. Lippincott, a graduate of the Agricultural College of Cornell University. He has done practical farming at his home in Burlington county, New Jersey, and in North Carolina, two of the country's greatest trucking sections.

It is intended that the Delaware railroad experimental farm shall make demonstration in growing fruit and also improving the varieties now under cultivation on the peninsula. Glass houses for the building in order that experiments may be made in growing plants under glass. Grasses of various kinds will be planted, including alfalfa, timothy and clover. The farm is to be "worked out," but it was obtained for that very reason, in order that it may demonstrate how the fertility of the soil can be restored and that it can be done profitably.

CHARLES J. KNAPP INDICTED. Former Congressman and His Nephew Accused of Violating State Banking Law. BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Three indictments were returned by the Grand Jury to-day in connection with the failure of Knapp Bros. private bank of deposit at Callicoon. In the two indictments Charles P. Knapp, manager of the bank at Deposit, and Charles J. Knapp of this city are indicted jointly for receiving deposits from the firm of Knapp Bros. and for the individuals composing it to be insolvent. On the third indictment a similar charge is made against Charles P. Knapp. Bail was furnished in the sum of \$2,000 for Charles J. Knapp and \$4,000 for Charles P. Knapp.

The firm of Knapp Bros. was composed of Charles J. Knapp, former member of Congress and president of the Binghamton Trust Company, and his nephew, Charles P. Knapp, who gained some fame as leader of Knapp's millionaire band; Morris Knapp of Deposit, a brother, and Florence Knapp of Deposit, a sister. The deposits in the bank were largely from farmers in the Delaware and Maryland counties and amounted to more than \$1,000,000.

The Binghamton Publishing Company, which published *Outing* and other magazines, and of which Charles J. Knapp was manager, went into the hands of receivers on April 9, and the doors of Knapp Bros. private bank and of the Binghamton Trust Company were closed simultaneously. The report of the appraisers of Knapp Bros. and of the individual members of the firm showed a net worth of \$1,800,000 for the firm, a face value of \$1,800,000. This shrinkage of more than 90 per cent. was due largely to advances made by Knapp Bros. to the Binghamton Publishing Company. Knapp Bros. also claim assets of a face value of \$576,000, the ownership of which is disputed by the Binghamton Trust Company.

The appraised value of these assets is \$319,663.52. The dispute between the Binghamton Trust Company and Knapp Bros. as to the ownership of these assets has prevented the selection of a trustee in bankruptcy for the firm of Knapp Bros. and of the individuals composing it. The affairs are now in the bankruptcy court.

ANGEL DANCERS EJECTED. Fired from the Lord's Farm by One of the Former Disciples. HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 2.—Huntman T. Mnaon, alias Mnaon T. Huntman, alias Paul H. Mnaon, who founded the cult known as Angel Dancers and who named their home at Woodcliff Lake the Lord's Farm, has been ejected from the farm by one of his disciples. Mnaon was fired from the farm because he was a former disciple of the cult.

Garrett Storms proceeded against Mnaon under the landlord and tenant act at a short time ago, claiming that although in 1903 a lease for twenty-one years was given him at an annual rental of \$500 Mnaon had not paid a cent. Judge Doremus allowed a judgment and the founder of the band was ejected. Before Mnaon left, however, he began a series of suits against Storms to recover the farming implements, which he said were his. Herman Storms always fought Mnaon, but his wife and child were his disciples. Mnaon was said to be in love with Mary Storms, a beautiful young woman. She died a few years ago.

BLOCK COMMERCIAL CABLE. Newfoundland Authorities Shut Its Conductors Out of St. John's. ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 2.—The work of the Commercial Cable Company in putting its underground conductors in the streets of St. John's in order to connect its city offices with the place of landing of its cable was stopped yesterday by the Newfoundland authorities.

This renders it necessary for the cable company to operate its cable in a but on the seashore, which is one of the wildest and most desolate. The cable operators have been at night and day to and fro between the city and the shore over a difficult and dangerous country.

The cable company has decided to ask the American Government to intervene. BINGHAMTON, Oct. 2.—Violations of section 11 of the labor law of the State in failing to pay employees twice a month are charged against the Erie and Lackawanna railroads in indictments returned by the Grand Jury of Broome county to-day. There are three indictments against each railroad. The railroads were not represented and the cases will be set for trial in the County Court for trial on October 19.

Imports of General Merchandise and Dry Goods. Imports of dry goods and general merchandise at New York last week, reported in that the Custom House, compare as follows with the corresponding week of last year:

Dry goods. Last week. Prev. week. Last year. Total. 14,829,375 14,829,375 14,829,375 14,829,375

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ICE TRUST TRIAL AT HAND

SET FOR TO-MORROW, JUSTICE WHEELER PRESIDING. Will Be Heard in an Extraordinary Term of Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court—Opening of Other Branches of Criminal Courts—Two Grand Juries.

The trial of the American Ice Company on indictments charging the corporation with entering into contracts in restraint of trade will begin to-morrow before Justice Charles D. Wheeler sitting in an extraordinary term of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. J. W. Osborne, who as a special Deputy Attorney-General handled the evidence before the Grand Jury, has been appointed by Attorney-General O'Malley to conduct the prosecution. He will be assisted by Deputy Attorney-General Roger P. Clark. John B. Stanchfield will appear as counsel for the ice company.

The Grand Jury which indicted the American Ice Company last June was the third to investigate the ice trust. The other two refused to indict. The indictment charges that the company in an attempt to control the ice business in New York made contracts with the owners of ice houses on the Hudson and elsewhere for the purchase of their output to the exclusion of all other ice dealers. It is also charged that the corporation purchased the businesses of independent dealers with the understanding that they should not again engage in the ice business.

Justice Goff, to whom the Grand Jury bringing the indictment reported, said in answer to a question by the foreman of the Grand Jury that the indictment was a question of law, and the ice trust and the owners of ice houses who harvested the ice was "an agreement condemned by law."

On account of the extraordinary term there will be no regular term of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court in session at the Criminal Court Building on Monday. The trial of the ice trust will be held in the Criminal Court Building on Monday. The trial of the ice trust will be held in the Criminal Court Building on Monday.

By request of Attorney-General O'Malley District Attorney Jerome has assigned to the Attorney-General and the latter's assistants a room on the top floor of the building in which election cases will be investigated. This work will also begin on Monday.

WANTED by an active New York Stock Exchange house, man to take charge of customer's accounts. Experience and knowledge of the stock market absolutely necessary. Salary and expenses liberal. Send resume and references to: J. W. BARNARD, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST. WESTINGHOUSE. A quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. and a stock dividend of 10 per cent. will be paid on October 15, 1909, to holders of record on October 10, 1909. The dividend will be paid in cash or in stock at the option of the shareholder. The dividend will be paid in cash or in stock at the option of the shareholder.

THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK. THE 14TH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND. The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. free of all taxes payable on and after October 6th proximo to stockholders of record as of September 1st, 1909. GEORGE L. LEWIS, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY. The coupons on Bonds of International Salt Company, due October 1st, 1909, will be paid at the office of the Empire Trust Company, No. 6 Broadway, New York City.

ELECTIONS AND MEETINGS. Office of The Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. De Kauls & Franklin Avenues. Brokers' Meeting, Oct. 3, 1909. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, 111 E. 11th St., New York City, on Monday, October 11th, 1909. Polls open at 11 A. M.

PROPOSALS. Bids will be received until 5 P. M. Tuesday, October 5, 1909, at the office of the City of New York, Room 3010, 15 Broadway, N. Y. City, for the purchase and removal of granite blocks and specification blue stone as follows: Church Street—Liberty to Vesey, 1,400 cu. yds.; Vesey to Canal, 1,400 cu. yds.; Canal to Avenue A—Houston to 24th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; Avenue A—Houston to 24th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 24th St. to 34th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 34th St. to 44th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 44th St. to 54th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 54th St. to 64th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 64th St. to 74th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 74th St. to 84th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 84th St. to 94th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 94th St. to 104th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 104th St. to 114th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 114th St. to 124th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 124th St. to 134th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 134th St. to 144th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 144th St. to 154th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 154th St. to 164th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 164th St. to 174th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 174th St. to 184th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 184th St. to 194th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 194th St. to 204th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 204th St. to 214th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 214th St. to 224th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 224th St. to 234th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 234th St. to 244th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 244th St. to 254th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 254th St. to 264th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 264th St. to 274th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 274th St. to 284th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 284th St. to 294th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 294th St. to 304th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 304th St. to 314th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 314th St. to 324th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 324th St. to 334th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 334th St. to 344th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 344th St. to 354th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 354th St. to 364th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 364th St. to 374th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 374th St. to 384th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 384th St. to 394th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 394th St. to 404th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 404th St. to 414th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 414th St. to 424th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 424th St. to 434th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 434th St. to 444th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 444th St. to 454th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 454th St. to 464th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 464th St. to 474th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 474th St. to 484th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 484th St. to 494th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 494th St. to 504th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 504th St. to 514th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 514th St. to 524th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 524th St. to 534th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 534th St. to 544th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 544th St. to 554th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 554th St. to 564th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 564th St. to 574th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 574th St. to 584th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 584th St. to 594th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 594th St. to 604th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 604th St. to 614th St., 2,500 cu. yds.; 614th St. to 624th St., 2,500 cu. y